

barrels of a product purporting to be tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging that the product had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled (on head of barrel) (with stencil) "Lexington Tomato Pulp." (Also bore tags reading) "Pulp made from cores, peelings, small tomatoes. Preserved with salt. Lexington Canning Co., Lexington, Ind."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 27, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the barrels in which the product was contained should be sold by said marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2993. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 720 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 4873. S. No. 1611.)

On December 10, 1912, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 720 5-gallon cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co., at Denver, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable matter, and said product, by reason of said filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable matter, was wholly unfit for use and consumption as food or for the manufacture of food products.

On January 10, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2994. Adulteration and misbranding of Jamaica rum. U. S. v. S. Hirsch Distilling Co. (Minuet Cordial Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4874. I. S. No. 12479-d.)

On March 13, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the S. Hirsch Distilling Co., a corporation doing business under the name of Minuet Cordial Co., and using said name as a trade name, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 16, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of New Mexico, of a quantity of so-called extra-fine Jamaica rum, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extra Fine Jamaica Rum Guaranteed by us, under Serial No. 5897 A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity, 15.6°C./15.6°C.....	0.95076
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	41.03
Solids, by drying (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	200.0
Acids, total, as acetic (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	20.7
Esters, fixed, as acetic (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	24.1
Fusel oil, Allen-Marquardt method (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	64.4